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Turin Trial Recessed

2 Extremists Arrested In Italy Hunt for Moro

From Wire Dispatches

MILAN,

MILAN, March 23.—Two extremists were arrested today by police hunting the kidnappers of former premier Aldo Moro. One of them tried to swallow a letter with German names on it, but police managed to seize part of it.

The Red Brigades have claimed responsibility for kidnapping Mr. Moro. Police did not say whether the two men arrested today had any connection with the terrorist gang or the abduction.

The man who tried to swallow the letter was identified as Giuseppe Zambon, 39. Police said that he was stopped here while riding

in a car with German license plates.

The other man, Franco Berardi, 28, was arrested in a friend's apartment. He had returned to Italy secretly after spending most of the past year in Paris, police said. Mr. Berardi was wanted in connection with a string of violent disorders in Bologna a year ago.

The trial of 15 members of the Red Brigades in Turin has been recessed for a week because of Easter. The 15 are charged with organizing an armed band to overthrow the state.

Mr. Moro, 61, was kidnapped last week by gunmen who killed his five police bodyguards. The Red Brigades have said that Mr. Moro would be tried by a "people's court."

Meanwhile, Brunilde Petramer, once the most wanted woman in Italy, was questioned today on her alleged involvement with the Red Brigades. Mrs. Petramer, 36, was arrested in Novara last night on charges stemming from the March 10 assassination of a police officer scheduled to testify at the trial of the Red Brigades members in Turin.

Alpine Alibi

In letters to police before her capture, Mrs. Petramer said that she was vacationing at an Alpine resort at the time of both the policeman's death and the Moro abduction.

Investigators said that they had verified her alibi but wanted to talk to her about her alleged connections with the Red Brigades and about a 1975 weapons-possession charge.

More than 50,000 police and army troops have thrown a huge (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



PROTEST AGAINST POLLUTION—1,000 French marching near Brest yesterday demonstrating against huge oil slick off Brittany. One man is waving dead bird.

Barre Accuses Tanker's Captain, Tug Skipper of 'Grave Negligence'

BREST, France, March 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Raymond Barre said today that the tanker Amoco Cadiz was wrecked, causing the world's largest coastal oil spill, because of "grave negligence" by its captain and the tug captain who went to its aid.

Mr. Barre's statement was the strongest made by the French government. It came as huge slicks from the 170,000 tons of oil already spilled moved toward Mont St. Michel and the Normandy coast.

French authorities were again considering the benefits and dangers of setting fire to the estimated 50,000 tons of oil still aboard the tanker.

Mr. Barre also said today that, as of Monday, tankers would be banned from coming within seven miles of the French coast and would be obliged on entering French territorial waters to signal their position, their route and any difficulties.

Capt. Pasquale Bardari, 57, master of the tanker, was charged Monday with breaking French laws on pollution by negligence, but he has not come to trial.

The captain of the German tug Pacific, which tried to tow the disabled Amoco Cadiz, was charged and then released provisionally to allow the tug to join in salvage work. The judge said however, that his investigation was not completed.

A separate inquiry by French maritime authorities into the accident also has not yet been completed.

Leaders of French Left to Discuss 'Priorities' With Giscard

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, March 23 (NYT)—French opposition leaders, in a turnaround from their policy of complete stand-off, today accepted President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's invitation to consult with him on "priorities" for France before the new government is formed.

None of them expressed any readiness to accept his call for "reasonable cohabitation" between the fiercely competitive blocs of left and right. But their willingness to call on the President—and one by one, not as a concerted group—was an important change in political manners that could lead to change in political life.

After his election in 1974 Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had sought the kind of occasional meeting with the opposition that is normal in the United States and Britain. But Communist leader Georges Marchais turned him down flatly.

A major issue in Italy in recent months has been the degree to which the labor force—at Fiat and elsewhere—may have been infiltrated by terrorists or sympathizers willing to provide logistical information.

Suspicion of worker complicity has been fed by the discovery within Fiat, and other major plants, of Red Brigades' leaflets.

One of the Red Brigades members currently on trial here was Fiat worker, and worker sympathy often greeted past attacks on business executives.

The current concern over terrorism by worker organizations and the largely worker-supported communist party goes back to all before the Moro kidnapping. This country's major industries have been a prime target since the Red Brigades began operating here in 1970. And during the last two years there has been a special focus on Fiat, Italy's largest and most successful private firm.

More than half the Red Bri-

sharto Sworn In

JAKARTA, March 23 (Reuters)—President Suharto of Indonesia was sworn in today for his third five-year term and on afterward the People's Committee elected former Foreign Minister Adam Malik as Vice-president. The choice Mr. Malik, 62, yesterday's re-election of a President, was unopposed and unanimous.

Cambodia Today: No Phones, No Public Transport, No Money, No Cities

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, March 23 (WP)—Almost three years after the Communist take-over of Cambodia, the National Bank in Phnom Penh is a heap of ruins. Safe deposit boxes lie apparently untouched beneath piles of rubble. Nobody seems to care whether they contain money or not.

A party of four Yugoslav journalists just back from Phnom Penh—the first foreign reporters other than Chinese or Vietnamese to visit Cambodia since the Communists came to power—found that like everything else associated with the old regime, money has simply been abolished.

"In Cambodia," Maroje Milivojovic wrote in the Zagreb daily Vjesnik, "there is no money, no post, no television, no public transport, no telephone exchange, no university."

Yugoslav Journalists Find Old Ways Abolished for Communal Life

Phnom Penh, once a beautiful French-accented city with a population that by 1975 had been swollen by war refugees to more than 2 million, has been seemingly untouched beneath piles of rubble. Nobody seems to care whether they contain money or not.

The city's imposing villas and mansions are inhabited by soldiers and peasants living squat-style amid their chickens and other animals.

Much personal property has simply been abandoned. Mr. Milivojovic wrote: "In the courtyards of many houses one sees ruined furniture and the shells of cars. The outskirts of the city are like automobile graveyards."

Some of the houses still have television antennas, even though no television programs have been broadcast in Cambodia for three years. The main medium of information is the radio station, the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea.

Kampuchea, which broadcasts news, directives and communiques interspersed with revolutionary music.

Despite official claims that illiteracy has been all but eliminated, there is little to read. A newspaper, the Revolution, is published three times a month and a magazine even more irregularly. Even the classical Marxist textbooks have not been published and the National Library is neglected and littered with old furniture.

Cities and Food

Contending that the cities are breeding-grounds for parasites, the new rulers have put all their efforts into developing the countryside. Pol Pot, the Cambodian Premier and Communist party secretary, said in a two-hour interview with the Yugoslav journalists:

Carter Reported Discouraged

U.S.-Israeli Discord Grows Over Ways of Seeking Peace

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 23 (IHT)—The U.S.-Israeli split over how to reach a Middle East peace appeared wider than ever today, with Prime Minister Menachem Begin acknowledging "difficulties" and President Carter reportedly frustrated and discouraged.

Mr. Begin, in a National Press Club speech, accused the Carter administration of abandoning its earlier support of an Israeli proposal for a limited return of occupied Arab land and limited self-rule for Palestinian Arabs.

When Israel first proposed this plan three months ago, he said, Mr. Carter and other administration officials called it "a long step forward" and a "notable contribution" toward peace.

"It is with deep sorrow that I have to tell you that in a certain moment in recent weeks, those good words . . . suddenly disappeared from the lexicon." Mr. Begin said.

"Names, bad names, were thrown into the arena," he said.

He called for a renewal of "the spirit of the Jerusalem and Ismailia meetings" with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, with whom he said he became friends.

He called, in a nationally televised speech, for renewed American understanding of Israel's proposed plan for limited self-rule for Arabs in the Gaza Strip and West Bank areas. But he declared that Israel must maintain security over the area for its own protection.

Settlements Cited

At the White House, senators who met with President Carter this morning called on Israel afterward to show more "flexibility" in meeting Mr. Sadat's initiative.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Mich., complained that Mr. Begin "seems unwilling" to do anything "about Israeli settlements in the occupied territory, which Mr. Carter has repeatedly called 'obstacles' to peace."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said the President appeared deeply frustrated after his two days of meetings with Mr. Begin. "I think that prospects are momentarily discouraging," he told reporters.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said that "unless there is some more flexibility on the part of Israel . . . I don't see any hope for a settlement." He said that

neither side now was showing "the degree of flexibility" needed.

The senators were invited to the White House by Mr. Carter, who briefed them on the Begin talks and sought to persuade them to support the administration's proposed three-part jet-plane sales package—60 advanced F-15s to Saudi Arabia, 15 ad-

ditional F-15s and 75 F-16s to Israel and 50 less-advanced F-5E fighters to Egypt.

Mr. Carter's efforts, which included meetings yesterday with key House members, appeared to some observers to be a demonstration during Mr. Begin's visit of determination to proceed with the plan, despite Israel's opposition.

Mr. Begin was asked today for his views of the proposed sales package, which the administration insists must be considered as a balanced all-or-nothing package. He said there should be no "linkage" of arms supplies for Israel with those for any other country. In 1975, he noted, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



PEACEMAKERS—Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana (saluting), commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, reviewing the troops in Beirut yesterday with French Colonel Pierre Germain Salvan, commander of the French contingent.

Shelling Reported in South

French UN Contingent in Lebanon

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, March 23—French troops who flew here today to join the United Nations peace-keeping force prepared to move south after UN commanders held talks with Israeli officers who invaded the Iananians through.

The Christian forces, who regard the Israelis as their allies, have strongly objected to the posting of UN forces to replace Israeli troops, who invaded the south 10 days ago.

In Paris, informed sources said that the figure of 4,000 set by the UN for the force would probably be insufficient. They added

that France was prepared to increase its contribution.

As the cease-fire continued, official figures issued in Beirut said the Israeli invasion had forced 265,000 persons to flee their homes. The Lebanese government and a UN agency said that 200,000 Lebanese and 63,000 Palestinians had been forced out of the south.

Urgent appeals were made today for aid for the refugees in Lebanon.

"If the Israeli cease-fire doesn't (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Senate Study Cites Risks But Backs Saudi Arms Sale

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, March 23 (NYT)—A confidential Senate report says that the Carter administration's plans to sell 60 advanced fighters to Saudi Arabia could upset sensitive Middle East negotiations, but that a failure by Congress to approve the sale could reduce the willingness of the Saudi government to increase oil production to meet Western energy requirements in the early 1980s.

The report also contends that the deal would undermine the credibility of President Carter's policy of cutting back on arms exports because it would be seen by other arms suppliers as the final indication that the United States is not serious about implementing arms restraint.

Risks of Rejection

But noting that Saudi Arabia will remain the country most critical in determining world oil production and price levels, the study concludes that rejection of the sale could risk Saudi cooperation on a wide range of issues.

The proposed Saudi deal is the most controversial component of the administration's \$4.8-billion Middle East arms package, which also includes the sale of 90 advanced fighters to Israel and 50 less sophisticated aircraft to Egypt. The administration has insisted that Congress consider the package on an all-or-nothing basis, meaning that a failure to approve the Saudi deal would lead to a withdrawal of the airplane offer to Israel and Egypt.

Critics of the package, however, argue that the Saudi deal could jeopardize Israel's traditional air supremacy in the region and that the U.S. Air Force's new F-15 is far too sophisticated an aircraft for the small, inexperienced Saudi Air Force. In an effort to allay congressional concerns, Mr. Carter yesterday met with members of the House International Relations Committee. He is scheduled to meet today with the Foreign Relations Committee.

Despite rising congressional (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

To Assist Ethiopian Attack

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, March 23.—Large numbers of Cuban troops are moving into Ethiopia's Eritrea Province, apparently preparing a major attack against secessionist guerrillas who control most of the countrywide. European diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The Cuban presence there—if on the scale of that in the Ogaden—could dramatically alter the tide of battle in Eritrea, where about 40,000 guerrillas have been slowly winning their 14-year-old war against the rest of Ethiopia.

European diplomats who have been in Ethiopia recently said there is no indication that the

estimated 12,000 Cubans supporting the Marxist government in Addis Ababa are withdrawing, despite their victory over Somali insurgents in the Ogaden.

Marxist Against Marxist

If Cuba does help launch a full-scale attack in Eritrea, it will put Havana in the peculiar position of trying to defeat a Marxist liberation movement. One of the two guerrilla groups fighting in Eritrea, the Popular Liberation Forces (PLF), even has a portrait of Cuban leader Fidel Castro hanging in its office.

The Cuban buildup in Eritrea appears to be contrary to Washington's understanding that Cuban forces in Ethiopia would be reduced substantially once Somalia withdrew from the Ogaden, a process that Somalia says is now complete.

Russia had told the Carter administration to expect the Cuban reduction although the State Department said two weeks ago that no timetable had been set or even discussed and that no hard commitment had been made for the tentative withdrawal.

Ethiopia has committed about 50,000 regular army soldiers and thousands of Cuban-trained militiamen to the Eritrean conflict.

The secessionists made dramatic military gains last year and now control about 90 per cent of the province and most of the key towns except Asmara, Assab and Massawa.

The journalists did, however, manage to uncover a few personal details about Pol Pot himself. Telling them that they were the first foreigners to hear his biography, he said he was born the son of a peasant and lived in a pagoda for six years studying to be a Buddhist priest.

He received a technical degree from secondary school and won a scholarship in France, where he joined a leftist student movement and eventually was expelled from school for neglecting his studies, he said.

From 1964 to 1968, Pol Pot lived in Phnom Penh, using the cover of historic teacher at a private school for illegal activities. He was named acting secretary of the Cambodian Communist party in 1968 following what he describes as "the secret liquidation of the previous secretary by our enemies."

Mr. Moose made the statement as he left for Nairobi after a six-day visit which included talks with President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Informed sources said that the talks centered on U.S. conditions for satisfying Somalia's acute need for economic and military assistance. U.S. Embassy sources said that Mr. Moose may fly next to Saudi Arabia and Cairo.

Envoys See Positive Phase'

MOGADISHU, Somalia, March 23 (Reuters).—President Carter's special envoy to Somalia, Richard Moose, said today that he believed relations between the United States and this socialist state were entering "a new and positive phase."

Mr. Moose made the statement as he left for Nairobi after a six-day visit which included talks with President Mohammed Siad Barre.

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Walkout Threatened At N.Y. Daily News

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI).—The 1,350-member Newspaper Guild unit at the New York Daily News has voted overwhelmingly to authorize a strike if a new pact is not reached by March 20.

A final tally of yesterday's vote showed that only 36 of 953 ballots opposed a walkout; a Guild spokesman reported.

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A main point of interest will be the exchange rate and interest rate forecasts for 1978. Be sure your company is represented. Complete and return the registration form below today.

Hotel room: Please reserve for the nights of May 14 and May 15, the accommodation checked: Single (per night): \$66

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PLEASE NOTE: Reservation for hotel rooms must be received prior to April 20, 1978.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: \$500; this includes all refreshments, cocktails, lunches and post-conference documentation. Hotel rooms are not included. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation received 2 weeks before the conference.

Please invoice: (). Cheque enclosed: ()

To: Management of Foreign Exchange Risks, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 181, av Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747.12.65, ext. 260.

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Associated Press
Israeli soldiers ransack Palestinian office in occupied South Lebanon, overlooked by portrait of PLO leader Yasser Arafat (in headress) and other PLO chieftains.

French UN Contingent in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Today the party has a name, a secretary (Pol Pot), a small circle of leaders—not more than 10 of them. But ordinary party cadres still operate in total secrecy. At the grassroots, even so belongs to the party is kept a secret, or at least it was from us," he wrote.

The journalists did, however,

manage to uncover a few personal details about Pol Pot himself.

Telling them that they were the first foreigners to hear his biography, he said he was born the son of a peasant and lived in a pagoda for six years studying to be a Buddhist priest.

He received a technical degree from secondary school and won a scholarship in France, where he joined a leftist student movement and eventually was expelled from school for neglecting his studies, he said.

He left Phnom Penh to join the guerrillas in 1963, the same year he was elected permanent secretary by the second party congress, and did not return to Phnom Penh until five days after the Communist takeover," Mr. Ranchic wrote.

Continuing Mystery

Who runs Cambodia is still a mystery. Mr. Milivojevic noted that the communist party is still organized as it were an underground movement.

It is clear, however, that the system established by the Khmer Rouge is an efficient method of social control.

"The cooperative is a complete social organization. To exist, a man must live in a center where food is distributed. To eat, he must work. Since there is no money, it is virtually impossible to survive outside a cooperative," Mr. Ranchic wrote.

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Said to Have Defrauded U.S.**Rep. Diggs Named in Payroll Fraud**

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI)—Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., a 12-term Democratic congressman from Michigan, was indicted today on charges of defrauding the government of \$101,000 through a payroll-padding scheme.

In a 35-count indictment, a U.S. grand jury charged that Rep. Diggs, who is chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, defrauded the United States by inflating the salaries of his employees and then personally using the extra salary, by having the government pay employees of his Detroit funeral home and by making false statements concerning his payroll in checks filed with the House.

Each count carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison; in addition, he could be fined up to \$224,000.

In a statement issued today by office, Rep. Diggs declared, "I am innocent of the charges leveled against me. I do believe I have violated any and all House rules or precedents."

Allegations in the indictment do not prove guilt and I am confident that due process will vindicate me."

A congressman is now in Africa next week. It was not known whether these plans would be changed.



Rep. Charles Diggs Jr.

A news release accompanying his statement said that Rep. Diggs resented the timing of the announcement as showing "an unfortunate sensitivity" to his mission in Africa.

Vote Deadline Set For Canal Pacts

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Senate leaders and Panamanian treaty foes agreed yesterday on an April 26 deadline for a vote on the second pact. But some senators said that the showdown could come one to two weeks earlier.

The agreement broke a stalemate that had existed for several days, and assured anxious senators that they will be able to take their full 10-day debate recess beginning tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Senate thwarted an effort by Sen. James Eastland, D-Ala., to cripple the treaty by striking out a provision concerning the building of a future sea-level canal, which would nullify Panamanian rights while retaining those of the United

Attempt to Bomb Anarchist Union Foiled in Spain

MADRID, March 23 (UPI)—Anarchist apparently trying to avenge the slaying of Spain's director of prisons planted 20 sticks of dynamite early today outside the headquarters of the anarchist labor union CNT.

An unidentified passerby, on the street at 2:45 a.m., spotted the burning fuse of the bomb and disconnected the device, a government communiqué said.

The attempted bombing followed the assassination yesterday of the chief of Spain's prisons system, Jesus Huidobro Blanco. The extreme leftist organization GRAPO took responsibility for the killing and said that it was carried out to avenge an anarchist who died in prison last week after being beaten by jailers.

The government said that the identity and ideology of the group who planted the bomb today was not known. But CNT members said that they suspected rightist extremists.

Air Survey Set On Bikini Perils

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT)—The United States plans an aerial radiation survey of Bikini and neighboring atolls in the Western Pacific later this year to determine what hazards remain from nuclear testing in the 1940s and 1950s and to identify islands that may not be safe for human habitation.

A primary objective will be to find a safe permanent home for the people of Bikini.

They have been nomads since 1946, when they were moved to the island of Kili, 500 miles southeast of Bikini. Life there was bleak, Kili being too small and its plant and aquatic life insufficient to live on. About 100 of the 500 Bikinians returned to their homeland a decade ago, but more recent examination has found that the ground water and vegetation on the main island of the Bikini Atoll are contaminated.

Financial General's attorneys claim that Mr. Abedi and other wealthy Arabs in the Financial General deal were using Mr. Lance as a "figurhead," intending to buy the D.C. Bank holding company and then install Mr. Lance to run it for them.

Mr. McCamus raised the issue of Mr. Lance's personal finances at hearing on Financial General's request for a preliminary injunction to block Mr. Lance, Mr. Abedi, BCCI and others from using illegal methods in seeking control of Financial General.

It wasn't like that at all," Mr. Altman said, adding that formal loan documents were being drawn up but had not been completed because of the lawsuit and other complications.

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request for a preliminary injunction to block Mr. Lance, Mr. Abedi, BCCI and others from using illegal methods in seeking control of Financial General.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Gash said that it would take him some time to reach a decision.

Mr. Lance borrowed the money from First National Bank of Chicago after he had been chosen by President Carter to be the director of the Office of Management and Budget but before he took office. The loan—and its connection with business dealings between First National of Chicago and Mr. Lance's National Bank of Georgia—constituted one of the issues that led Mr. Lance to resign from the administration.

Mr. Lance put up his stock in

BCCI as collateral on \$1.8 million of the loan and borrowed

another \$1.625 million on an unsecured note.

The charge that Mr. Abedi had repaid the Chicago loan came as a surprise. It had been reported earlier that Mr. Lance sold his NBC stock for \$24 million and used the money to pay off some of his debts, including the Chicago loan.

Court records in Georgia showed

that the Chicago loan was repaid on Jan. 4, the same day that Mr. Lance completed the sale of his NBC stock to Ghaffar Pharaon, a Saudi Arabian financier who has business ties to Mr. Abedi. That day, Mr. Lance paid back a \$443,000 loan to a Tennessee bank, raising questions about how he paid nearly \$4 million in debts with \$3.4 million in cash.

Mr. Smith said that the trip had been cut short, although he did not know why, and although it was originally intended to include 10 nations, Mr. Lance visited only five. Mr. Smith added that he knew of no heads of state, or other dignitaries, whom Mr. Lance had seen during the weeklong trip, which he said began March 8.

Not Embarrassed

Mr. Powell denied that the ad-

ministration had been emba-

rassed by Mr. Lance's designation as "special envoy."

He said, in mock indignation, "God knows what sort of ties the Friendship Force has."

Associated Press
MORNING CALM—The summit of Mount Fuji appears to be floating above the thick haze rising near Lake Motosu as elderly fishermen tread lightly on the lake's surface on the traditional opening day of the trout season.**Amid Growing Criticism****Lance Turns in Special-Status Passport**

By Martin Tolchin

Explained about Mr. Lance's activities during his recent visit to five European countries.

Meanwhile, the Senate thwarted an effort by Sen. James Eastland, D-Ala., to cripple the treaty by striking out a provision concerning the building of a future sea-level canal, which would nullify Panamanian rights while retaining those of the United

States.

A diplomatic passport affords special treatment by customs officials in certain foreign countries, including, in some cases, the bypassing of luggage inspection, currency declarations and other routine and time-consuming checks at points of entry.

Mr. Lance last used his diplomatic passport, No. X000065, earlier this month during a trip to Spain, Britain, France, Italy and Yugoslavia. The trip, in which he was joined by his wife, Labelle, was on behalf of Friendship Force, an international, private, people-to-people program organized under the aegis of President and Mrs. Carter. Mr. Lance is one of five trustees of the organization.

These activities allegedly occurred while Mr. Lance served as director of the Office of Management and Budget, a post he resigned under charges of improper banking activities engaged in prior to his arrival in Washington. Mr. Lance pledged in Senate confirmation hearings to sever all connections with "present employers, business firms, business associates and business organizations."

Arab Bank President Paid Lance's Loan, Hearing Told

WASHINGTON, March 23 (WP)—The president of an Arab-controlled bank paid off a \$3.5-million loan for Bert Lance without even asking Mr. Lance to sign a note, an attorney claimed yesterday at a court hearing in the Financial General Bank shares case.

Mr. Lance's loan from First National Bank of Chicago was repaid in January by Agha Hasan Abedi, president of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, said Edward McNamee, attorney for Financial General in a civil suit against Mr. Lance, Mr. Abedi, BCCI and others accused of using illegal methods in seeking control of Financial General.

Mr. McCamus said that Mr. Lance told him in a sworn statement on Monday that Mr. Abedi repaid the loan directly, without any discussion of the interest rate or how and when Mr. Lance would repay Mr. Abedi. The multimillion-dollar loan, made with only oral promises to repay indicated Mr. Lance's close ties and obligation to Mr. Abedi and BCCI, Mr. McCamus argued.

"Deliberate Misconstruction"

Mr. Lance's attorney, Robert Altman, accused Mr. McCamus of deliberately misconstruing the loan as part of a smear campaign.

It wasn't like that at all," Mr. Altman said, adding that formal loan documents were being drawn up but had not been completed because of the lawsuit and other complications.

Financial General's attorneys claim that Mr. Abedi and other wealthy Arabs in the Financial General deal were using Mr. Lance as a "figurhead," intending to buy the D.C. Bank holding company and then install Mr. Lance to run it for them.

Mr. Lance raised the issue of Mr. Lance's personal finances at hearing on Financial General's request for a preliminary injunction to block Mr. Lance, Mr. Abedi, BCCI and others from using illegal methods in seeking control of Financial General.

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WHEN I'M IN PARIS..... SINCE 1927
NEVER MISS THE HANAFUSA STEAK HOUSE OF JAPAN

COMEDY BEFORE YOUR VERY EYES BY OUR EXPERTS DAILY ROOM - 11:00 AM
A PASSAGE DE LA PETITE BOUCHEMETTE 6^e (angle boulevard de l'Amiral Courbet) 75007 Paris

WORLD'S FAMOUS

CRAZY HOUSE

PARIS

Obituaries

John Hall Wheelock, 91, Poet, Exalted Basic Human Values

NEW YORK. March 23 (UPI).—John Hall Wheelock, 91, one of America's distinguished poets, died yesterday.

Mr. Wheelock had one of the longest careers in American letters. He published his first book of poetry, "The Human Fantasy," in 1911, and Charles Scribner's Sons, his publisher, plans to bring out his 12 books of poetry next Sept. 9, the 50th anniversary of his birth.

What is interesting about his career is that, in spite of its length, he remained—as he began—a traditionalist, a poet who employed conventional forms and cadences. Yet the critical response to his work was, if possible, warmer in his old age than when he started, when his poetry might have appeared to be in the mainstream of poetic achievement.

In those 67 years, his outlook has changed little. In his 90s, he remained a traditionalist, a poet who continues to grow over a long career, in technical accomplishment and spiritual power."

"The triumphs of such older poets are rare," Whinfield Townley Scott wrote. "But they happen and make younger poetry seem less."

Born in Far Rockaway, N.Y., Mr. Wheelock attended Harvard before joining Scribner's. He became chief editor at the publishing house, remaining with Scribner from 1911 to 1967, when he retired.

As an editor, he worked with Thomas Wolfe, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Allan Nevins, Charles Lindbergh and James Truslow Adams.

Mr. Wheelock introduced an interesting variant in the publishing of poetry. Knowing that slim books of poetry have a tendency to be bypassed, he decided to publish three previously unpublished

J.S. Panel Told Korean CIA Helped Unification Church

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI)—A South Korean CIA agent delivered \$3,000 in cash to the chief side for the Rev. Sun Myung Moon in 1976, according to congressional testimony yesterday.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which has been investigating alleged ties between the church and the Korean government, heard testimony yesterday that the Rev. Moon received money from the CIA. The House International Relations subcommittee has been investigating alleged ties between the church and the Korean government.

Mr. Pak, interpreter for the Korean evangelist, said during a hearing yesterday that he received the money in \$100 bills from Kim Sung-Kam, a KCIA agent who was then assigned to the United States in late 1976.

But Mr. Pak said that he took the cash only as a favor for Yang Doo-yon, a high-ranking KCIA official in Seoul. Mr. Pak said he might have passed the money to a member of the Unification Church when the Korean government was asked to reimburse expenses incurred on an anti-Communist speaking tour in South Korea.

No Explanation
He could not explain why the KCIA rather than another government agency handled the reimbursement.

Subcommittee sources said later that they did not find Mr. Pak's explanation convincing.

Meanwhile, accused South Korean agent Tongsun Park appeared for the first time before a federal grand jury in Washington yesterday.

The questioning focused on his relations with former Rep. Otto Passman. D-La., sources said. This raises the possibility that the Justice Department is near

Florence Earthquake

FLORENCE, March 23 (UPI)—A mid-earthquake rocked Florence and the wine-growing Chianti area before dawn today. No damage or injuries were re-

ported, but even

the laboratory

is reporting

no significant

damage to its

buildings.

With Diet and Yoga

UN Report Says Acupuncture

Is Used in Vietnam on Addicts

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, March 23 (NYT)—The South African government today released three more of the black activists seized in a nationwide crackdown last Oct. 19, including Dr. Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10. The committee, banned in the crackdown, was demanding self-government for Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg.

An announcement by Justice Minister James Kruger also disclosed the release of two other prominent Soweto residents. They were Guyra Klaasen, news editor of the World, a banned black newspaper, and Leonard Moses, a member of the Committee of 10. Mr. Kruger gave no reason for his action, which follows the release of 10 other blacks two weeks ago.

The most important aspects of the government's racial policies, however, are education (debtors) and literacy classes; physical activities (sports, agriculture and manual work); and a well-balanced, daily dietary regimen.

"When the patient has 'dropped out,' generally after six months of treatment, and built up a new personality and a sense of involvement in productive work, he is discharged from the center" and is sent back to his family, joins the "Vanguard Youth Brigade" or settles on a state farm, the report said.

"The government prefers to settle ex-addicts in a normal community," it explained. "In order to help them to adjust quickly to their new life and especially to avoid discrimination."

The report was produced in response to a 1977 General Assembly resolution by a four-man team from the UN, the World Bank and the Mekong Delta Project team that visited Vietnam last year. The mission was led by Victor Sporkert of Switzerland, coordinator of international assistance for the reconstruction of Vietnam.

"It was noticed that the addicts under treatment showed none of the usual withdrawal signs," the report continued.

In addition, they were given respiratory yoga exercises and occupational therapy, and encouraged to establish friendly relationships with the center's cadres. The cadres try to create a fraternal solidarity among the patients and help them to adjust to their new condition.

"Depending on the case, treatment by acupuncture normally

Carter Signs An Order With Understanding

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—President Carter, saying that the language of federal regulations sometimes punishes him, today signed an executive order requiring that they be written in understandable English.

The order is designed to clarify and simplify the mass of regulations issued by executive agencies and independent regulatory bodies.

Mr. Carter, speaking to a group of agency heads summoned to the White House for the signing, said he had been baffled by an order his staff prepared for him to reorganize the government's intelligence operations.

"I couldn't understand it," the President said. "Then I got the second draft, and I couldn't understand it either." He said it was not until the fourth draft he found it comprehensible.

Husak to Visit Bonn

PRAGUE, March 23 (AP)—Czechoslovak President and party chief Gustav Husak will visit West Germany on April 10-13 at the invitation of West German President Walter Scheel.



WHAT WOULD CONFUCIUS SAY?—Christopher Dunn, 14, of Honolulu may have earned a spot on some sort of record as probably the first skateboarder on the Great Wall of China. Christopher, touring China with his parents, said his ride was a bumpy experience.

S. Africa Releases 3 Blacks Seized in October Crackdown

By John F. Burns

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"Depending on the case, treatment by acupuncture normally

Clash on University Entrance Rules

Peking Students, Officials Wage Poster Debate

By John Fraser

Peking, March 23 (Reuters)—A full-scale poster war has broken out over new entrance requirements at Peking University and authorities are fighting back—also with posters.

Examinations are at the heart of the problem. The newest students, enrolled last month, were chosen through a revived examination system, whereas the second and third-year students are remnants of the Cultural Revolution system of selection, which emphasized political rectitude and class origins.

The big-character posters—da-i-bao—as they are called—began appearing this week, urging the student body to unite and rid the campus of the last "Gang of Four" elements. An investigation is promised. Word of mouth did the rest.

They have provided university authorities, who have taken to their own brush-pens. Official da-i-bao denouncing the most inflammatory of the older students—the last worker-peasant-soldier

students." These signs went up last weekend and were torn down by Sunday noon, but not before they were seen by a number of students, Chinese and foreign. Word of mouth did the rest.

This appearance of a spirited and controversial poster debate comes immediately after the proclamation of China's new Constitution, into which Chairman Mao's own words on da-i-bao are written: "Citizens enjoy

freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and the freedom to strike, and have the right to speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters."

The posters of the older students will be the first test of this article.

v Toronto Globe and Mail.

On Moscow Bid for Better Ties

Peking Cites Border Feud in Rebuff to Russia

PEKING, March 23 (Reuters)—China rejected a recent Soviet suggestion to improve relations because there had been no hint of a solution to their nine-year border dispute, according to senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Mr. Teng was quoted by Friedrich Zimmermann, parliamentary chairman of West Germany's Christian Social Union, who met with him today.

Older Students React

There was an immediate and passionate reaction from the older students, some of whom put up their own da-i-bao scolding the newcomer of slander and calling for a retraction. One of the signs denounced "the restoration of the bourgeois class in China" and said that the present turn of events represented a setback of 10 years in Chinese history.

Another student compared present-day China to the post-Stalin era of the Soviet Union (which in China means revisionism). He said that older students were not being treated equally and that he resented their comparison to Chang Tchih-sheng, the notorious student who handed in a blank examination paper as his protest against academia.

This older student concluded his poster by writing: "Glory to

Border Fighting

Serious fighting occurred along China's 4,000-mile border with the Soviet Union during 1969, and there have been occasional flare-ups since then.

The Soviet suggestion was sent by the president of the Supreme Soviet to the standing committee

of China's National People's Congress on Feb. 24.

According to Mr. Zimmermann, Mr. Teng said that China would judge the Soviet Union not on its words but on its actions.

He said that Mr. Teng described China's rejection of the Soviet message as "categorical." He also said China intended to publish an explanation of its reasons for the rebuff.

War Inevitable

Mr. Zimmermann said that Mr. Teng spoke about the inevitability of war with the Soviet Union. He quoted the vice-premier as saying: "Yes, war will come one day . . . but the Russians can never win it because, even if they occupy the whole of northeast China, including Peking, they will have occupied only 200 million people and we will still have 700 million left."

Mr. Teng also spoke of the need for China and Japan to get together in the East, and for Western Europe and the United States to join together in the West to oppose the Soviet Union, he said.

However, Mr. Teng doubted whether the United States had the will and the power to carry this through.

Mr. Teng's view of the Soviet

Tidal Wave in Japan

TOKYO, March 23 (AP)—A 6 1/2-foot tidal wave struck the northeastern shore of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island, after two strong offshore earthquakes today, but no damage or casualties were reported, the Central Meteorological Agency reported.

Concorde chaque jour.



Concorde every day: the New York Concorde gives you a four-hour headstart on the rest of the world. The daily Paris-New York Concorde takes off from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11 o'clock.

You cross the Atlantic in a spectacular 3 3/4 hours aboard Concorde, surpassing the sun for speed. You arrive in New York refreshed and relaxed, four valuable hours faster than by any other flight, at the start of a full business day. Connecting flights from all of Europe and throughout all of North America facilitate your journey. The daily Paris-New York Concorde. A precious gift from Air France to make the most of your precious time.

AIR FRANCE 
The best of France to all the world.

France: A Breathing Space

The narrow, surprise defeat of the Communists-Socialist alliance in France by the government parties provides President Giscard d'Estaing with a three-year breathing space—until the presidential elections of 1981. He has added strength and a new opportunity to revive past efforts to achieve an opening to the left and reverse the trend that brought the Communists to the threshold of sharing power. His comments on Wednesday indicate that he and Prime Minister Barre intend, both in program and distribution of cabinet posts, to start in that direction.

It is not for Americans to tell the French how to vote nor even that they voted wisely this time. But Americans have been jittery, with good reason, over this election. France's obvious yearning for change, it seemed, could be satisfied only by a lurch to the left that would put Communists into leading positions, with obvious risks for the entire Western alliance. The returns last weekend suggest that the pressure for change remains. They also suggest, however, that France's political system may be able to respond to it without yielding cabinet posts to Communists.

The Giscard-Gaullist coalition defeated the combined Socialist-Communist left last Sunday by a hairbreadth margin, 50.7 to 49.3 per cent, in the popular vote. But the electoral system of single-member districts—as in House elections here—has provided the winners with a substantial majority in the new National Assembly, 291-200. The French President's hand has been further strengthened by a shift of seats from the Gaullists—whose leader, Jacques Chirac, has opposed an opening to the left—to the Giscardist parties of the center. And a more moderate Gaullist leader, former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, appears to be making a comeback.

The shift in parliamentary arithmetic now makes political realignment feasible. For the entire 20-year life of the Fifth

Republic, created by General de Gaulle, the Gaullists on the right and the Communists on the left have, between them, held a majority of National Assembly seats. No government could be formed without one or the other. But now, for the first time, the parties of the center could, if they wished, put together a viable majority. The Gaullists, with 148 seats, are still the largest bloc. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's followers, with 143 seats—a gain of more than 20—and the Socialists and their Leftist Radical allies, with 113, now hold more than the 246 seats needed for a National Assembly majority. Together, they could govern and some moderate Gaullists undoubtedly would join them.

The French people clearly want a change from the center-right coalitions that have held power since 1958. But they have pulled back from the radical change offered by François Mitterrand's Socialists, who sought to bring the left to power in collaboration with Communists. Mr. Mitterrand and his Socialists meet next month to reappraise the policy they have followed for the past decade. It is doubtful they will be prepared to entertain a center-left coalition with Giscardists so soon—and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing does not expect it. But steps in that direction cannot be ruled out, perhaps beginning with Mitterrand-Giscard contacts (which have been avoided heretofore by the Socialist leader) or even discussion of a reform program.

One obstacle is the Socialist left, part of which might split away if the party moved toward the center. Another obstacle is Mr. Mitterrand's presidential ambition. His belief until now has been that he could defeat Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in 1981 only with Communist votes; he came within one percentage point of doing so in 1974. But after his recent disillusionment with Communists, Mr. Mitterrand might reconsider.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

To Speed Up Nuclear Licensing

It now takes 10 to 12 years to build and license a U.S. nuclear plant. That is one reason that nuclear power, in the words of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, is "barely alive." Each year of delay adds \$120 million to the cost of a nuclear facility—and makes utilities increasingly reluctant to embark on such ventures. The Carter administration has now proposed legislation designed to cut the time to 6 1/2 years. The initiative is welcome. Like it or not, nuclear power is destined to play a role in supplying U.S. energy needs. It should not be hamstrung by time-wasting construction practices and licensing procedures. But the administration's bill may need revision. It could weaken safety and environmental safeguards—and yet fail to achieve significant time savings.

* * *

The bill would encourage utilities and states to select potential sites and have them approved by regulatory authorities on the basis of a generalized future need. Later, if a utility decided it definitely wanted a nuclear plant, it would already have a pre-approved site in the "bank," eliminating lengthy site-approval hearings.

The administration's new bill also would encourage standardized power plant designs, a long overdue reform. At present each nuclear plant is essentially a custom job. Costly changes are frequently imposed by regulatory authorities during construction. Under the new legislation, once a design is approved, individual utilities would not have to go through further hearings except to adapt the design to a specific site.

A worrisome aspect of the bill is its effort

to eliminate supposedly time-consuming hearing procedures. The evidence is weak that hearings are a cause of significant delay. Nuclear plants have been delayed by many other factors—difficulties in obtaining financing, second thoughts about the need for more power, labor disputes, industrial bottlenecks, and design or construction failures. Still, some hearings are repetitive and should be streamlined. The bill would replace the separate hearings for a construction permit and an operating license with a single combined proceeding—a sensible step. It would also prevent "re-litigation" of issues that could have been raised in an earlier proceeding but were not. That would put too great a burden on foresight. Why not simply prevent re-litigation of issues that have already been raised and resolved? The bill would also limit adjudicatory hearings, in which cross-examination is allowed, primarily on safety issues; it would substitute less rigorous legislative hearings for most environmental issues. On first sight, that seems imprudent.

* * *

The administration bill is a compromise that emerged after months of wrangling among federal agencies and private groups. Industry is lukewarm about it; environmentalists are strongly opposed. It is now up to Congress to examine what time savings are possible and—promptly—to pass a bill that does the job safely. Nuclear power should rise or fall on its merits, not on the basis of cumbersome construction and licensing procedures.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Death of a Spanish Reformer

What can a new democracy do with the odious institutions it has inherited from the previous dictator? The only answer has to be gradual reform. That was what Jesus Haddad, who was assassinated in the presence of his wife, was trying to do. His death, which was an act of revenge for the death of a prisoner in Madrid's Carabanchel jail on March 13, was doubly tragic. The best hope that Spanish prisoners had for better conditions lay in Mr. Haddad, a young Social Democrat who was appointed in December with instructions to clean up the jails. This is not to say that the death under interrogation of a prisoner was anything but brutal, scandalous and certain to try out for revenge... Mr. Haddad promptly condemned the guards... then suspended the governor,

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 24, 1903

VIENNA.—It is made evident upon every possible occasion that no efforts will be spared to preserve tranquillity in the Balkan peninsula. The latest indication in this direction is furnished by the Emperor Franz Josef's decision to welcome the visit of King Alexander of Serbia to Austria-Hungary. The visit and the reception reduces the chances of any serious trouble very considerably.

Fifty Years Ago

March 24, 1923

NEW YORK.—On the heels of the merger of the Mackay Cable Co. with the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. into a worldwide communication system came the well-defined report that the Radio Corporation of America is preparing to unite with the Victor Talking Machine Co. Such an amalgamation would bring together two companies, the market value of whose shares is now nearly \$300 million.



Rights' Talks a 'Festival of Fear' for Kremlin

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—"For us, it was neither a flaccid nor a wake," said the messages from Eastern Europe. "The Belgrade conference was much more than was implied by its final communiqué."

"In 1975," the dissidents continued, "the West failed to grasp the importance of the Helsinki final act; and we went on to prove its efficacy. Today, after Belgrade, the West is again retreating into a mood of despondency and it will again be up to us to show the usefulness of the talks."

The messages came from many in the East—including Andrei Sakharov, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate; Milovan Djilas, a former aide of Tito and now his irreconcilable political foe; and Jacek Kuron, one of the leaders of the Polish Democratic Movement—following the laborious communiqué which climaxed the no less laborious final session of the Belgrade talks.

they wanted to emigrate to Israel.

Nevertheless, while the conference lasted, there was no political trial in Moscow and, curiously enough, amnesties were declared in Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. And without understanding the KGB's arbitrary powers, an international conference had a dissuasive effect on Moscow.

During the Belgrade talks, the Kremlin postponed a number of political cases that were perfectly ripe. It is true that the decision to deprive Grigorovitch and Rostropovich of their citizenship was made during Belgrade, but the news was published only after the conference.

And it is now up to the West to create an atmosphere of permanent discussion, the dissidents insist.

The conference also made it possible to note a certain amount of erosion in the "bloc mentality" of Eastern countries, although nothing of avalanche proportions.

As a journalist described it:

"When in Geneva, as the Helsinki talks were being prepared, Romanian delegates refused to go along with a Soviet proposal, the Hungarian delegation was absent—in the men's room—while the remaining Communist delegations backed the Russians. In Belgrade, while the Romanians came out clearly against the Russians, the Hungarians remained courageously in the meeting hall while the Poles were in the men's room and the Russians could depend only on the Czechs and the East Germans."

Madrid is also a victory. The Helsinki final act foresees only one follow-up meeting, the one held in Belgrade. The next meeting, to be held on Nov. 11, 1980, in Madrid, was more or less imposed upon the Soviet Union. Thus, not only did the Belgrade talks not put an end to the rights question, but for the dissidents it opened a door to many new possibilities.

As such, the dissidents say, Madrid can become—as Belgrade was—the focal point of activity for democratic activists in Eastern Europe as well as for Western public opinion.

And, according to a source calling from an Eastern European capital, "it is no mere coincidence that the two potentially most efficient—although obviously difficult to apply—proposals in favor

of the rights of man were made with Madrid in mind: The threat of a boycott of scientific cooperation with the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the possibility of a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. And there is no reason not to threaten a boycott in music and art as well; the Rostropovich scandal is re-

lated.

"Do not forget," the Eastern European said, "that if Madrid is not only did the Belgrade talks not put an end to the rights question, but for the dissidents it opened a door to many new possibilities.

Mr. Unger wrote this column for the International Herald Tribune.

Too Awful to Contemplate

By Andrew Knight

LONDON.—It is a bad thing to live in any place where a single political group monopolizes power. No, I am not thinking of the worst examples—the Soviet Union, China, or some black African dictatorships, all of which are horrid to live in (many people conveniently forget) beyond anything to be described in this article.

I am thinking of some of our own "Western" democracies where democracy itself will be in peril unless ways can be found of "throwing the blighters out."

France provides the latest example of the danger. The French people have just—very sensibly—said a resounding no to a leftist who would be government, a raft of whose members would have been hard-line Communists. It was a turn-up for the books which confirmed all the opinion polls and all the psoriasis.

As presented by the victors, the alternative—Marxism in fancy dress—was too awful for Frenchmen to contemplate. However,

But the less welcome aspect of this gratifying result is that there is no change in a government in whose political complexion there has been death and old age, been no change for 20 years. Either France's large left wing must now exorcise Communism as so to make itself a viable alternative government; or the center parties in the government must strike out against their Gaullist partners who are entrenched in every level of French government, civil service and business. For if not, political opposition in France, the biggest and naturally richest democratic landmass in Western

Europe, will turn to violence instead.

It is no coincidence that in Sweden widespread tax lawbreaking—a conservative form of anarchy?—was the condition that led two years ago to the defeat of a Social Democratic government which had effectively governed since the 1950s. It is no coincidence that terrorism in Italy should have reached its present peak at a time when the major parties in Italy's Parliament are in co-habits, instead of in healthy opposition, over most aspects of Italy's crumpled economy.

France provides the latest example of the danger. The French people have just—very sensibly—said a resounding no to a leftist who would be government, a raft of whose members would have been hard-line Communists. It was a turn-up for the books which confirmed all the opinion polls and all the psoriasis.

The essence of democracy is that majorities should rule, but that opponents should enjoy the right to oppose. The essence of any opposition is that it should provide a plausible alternative government. If the main opposition party becomes so implausible, or so feared, that it never gets to govern, then democracy is on stout ground.

Take Italy. An almost Bourgeois civil service grew up over a quarter-century after the war under the ruling Christian Democratic party. Increasingly bureaucratic, increasingly inefficient, increasingly both the creature and the maker of the ruling party, increasingly corrupt at most levels and in every imaginable

sense, this Christian Democratic bureaucracy has dissipated much of Italy's posterior economic miracle. The other dissidents have been the equal monopolies of political power in the Communist governments at state and local level, wimping every bit of political employment and commercial patronage they can lay their hands on.

The snag in Italy is that the chief opposition party has, largely because it is Communist, also been too awful for voters to contemplate at national level: So, despite mismanagement, the Christian Democrats are less awful alternatives have continued to survive. However much Italy's Communists have tried to make themselves respectable, the last week of polling in national elections has always seen the vital percentages swing away from them. So also in Japan a very proper fear of Communism in government has likewise led to inflexible one-party rule which is beginning to do this bastion of Asian postwar democracy no good at all.

Harm Done

All of us who have had the misfortune to live in entrenched one-party-dominated boroughs or countries know the harm they do. Ask any Briton who has had to live in the monolithically Labor-dominated borough of Glasgow or of Camden in London: Bureaucrats beg both themselves and their own pyramids in such places simply because they share the beliefs and get the measure of politicians who will never, ever, be thrown out. Such unchanging politics breed not bad governors and arrogant, lazy, sometimes venal, bureaucrats; they also breed cynicism among the permanent minority about the virtues of democracy as such.

The West may afford a little measure of political cynicism at Labor town-hall level. It cannot afford it, in times of terrorism and many unemployed young, in some of its key conservative sovereign states.

Andrew Knight is editor of *The Economist*. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

An Attempt

To Manage

The Dollar

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS—For the past couple of days here in France I have had to cope with a mystery bank hitherto sought strenuously to avoid. I mean the problem of the sinking dollar.

Intellectually at least, I find the puzzle yields to the old adage that economics is politics. The troubles of the dollar press another example of politics catching up with economic realities.

The economic reality is the interdependence of the modern world. Most of the industrialized countries—West Germany, Japan and Britain—must export to prosper.

In the race for exports they have shipped whole factories to barefoot nations. Thus South Korea exports steel, and India sells machine tools, at prices that make trouble for heavy industry in the advanced countries.

The most obvious consequence of interdependence is that it economic ups and downs of different countries—instead of moving separately and offsetting one another—now move together in way that reinforce each other. Thus in 1974, all the industrialized countries together suffered the worst postwar inflation. In 1975 they were hit by their worst post-war recession.

A Way Out

The way out of these difficulties is steady, synchronized growth. The Carter administration undertook to lead the way last year. It stimulated the US economy to the point where growth moved from 4.7 per cent in 1976 to 5.7 last year.

Expansion of the US economy opened the way for big exports from Japan, West Germany and other strong countries. So the theory was that they too would expand their economies to accommodate exports from weaker countries in southern Europe and the underdeveloped world.

But Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is a Social Democrat trying to prove his flintiness in a country with pathological memories of inflation. Instead of forcing growth, he sat on prices. West German output dropped from 4.6 per cent in 1976 to 2 per cent last year.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has strong personal doubts about the wisdom of stimulating Japan's economy, especially at the expense of easing protection for farmers and fishermen. The Japanese economy grew last year at 5.1 per cent—just as the year before.

Disparity

The disparity between expansion and stagnation in Japan and West Germany caused the US trade balance to swing into substantial deficit. Inevitably the dollar declined against the mark and the yen. When US officials complained, the West Germans and Japanese shot back that inflation and galloping oil imports were the biggest cause of the US trade deficit. Much as Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Fukuda lacked the political muscle to stimulate economic performance in their countries, so President Carter lacked the political punch to get through programs curtailing inflation and US oil imports.

In time the necessary political adjustments are apt to be made. The West Germans are beginning to expand their economy, and the French and British are sure to follow suit. The Japanese are easing tariff barriers, and stimulating internal demand. Eventually, the United States will adopt an energy program, and do something to hold down wages and prices. When all these things happen, there can be harmonious growth, and an end to the wild fluctuations of the dollar.

Danger

In the meantime there is danger zone to traverse. If the biggest holder of dollars—the exporters—suddenly moved to other store of value, this could precipitate a run on the dollar, and even a world recession. Protectionism could make room as various countries sought to shore up heavy industry.

But if these dangers are great, they are also remote. At present there is no reason for panic. By occasional swaps and understandings among the leading countries, the problem of the dollar can be managed against the day—perhaps far off—when politics catches up with economics.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 23

• [www.mca.gov.in](#)

Flash...Paris Bourse

MARCH 23, 1978

COMPANY	INQUI.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Mar. 22	HIGH-LOW MON-WED.	F/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. '74 '75 '76
UITAINE	Petrol.	300.20 - 237	350.90	371.50 - 354	6	4.5	89.14 83.88 55.62c
JYGUES	Construct.	588 - 275	578	578 - 570	19	3.7	59.73 25.92 - 13.4c
I GERVAS DANONE	Glass-food	532 - 318	420	440 - 400	21	6.0	28.38 -24.37 - 20.12c
ARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 126.40	166	172.50 - 160.90	13	7.8	16.96 - 16.41 - 13.34
MIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	115 - 80.50	.99	109.50 - 90	4	7.5	11.10 18.02 - 24.40c
DIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	132.80 - 84	123	132.80 - 123	.9	6.0	10.36 15.85 14.88c
DIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	120 - 72.50	13	128 - 114.20	13	5.5	6.77 10.84 - 8.74
USOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	98 - 49	72	88.90 - 81.50	-	11.1	28.13 9.62 - 5.56c
AFRANCE	Holding	215.50 - 124	203.50	213 - 202.50	4	5.4	- 35.50 54.30c
ODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	420 - 296	399	420 - 368	5	4.7	23.82 29.27 73.81c
OCCIDENTALE	Holding	195 - 145	186.50	191 - 186	6	3.8	- 26.94 30.81c
TAL	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	58.65	66 - 60.50	3	6.8	17.97 2.44 - 21.51c
T-HENNESSY	Geverag	451.50 - 268	424.50	447 - 421	33	2.0	17.84 5.71 - 12.71c
D (Compagnie du)	Holding	22.10 - 15	18.40	19.30 - 18.65	11	8.3	1.10 0.29 1.72
JINEY-UG.-KUHLM.	Chem. min	97.50 - 62.10	90	92.50 - 88	15	5.6	9.50 - 6.30 - 6.00c
PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	343 - 201	300	343 - 324	2	3.1	38.24 54.71 137.96c
INAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	89.90 - 51.20	62.90	67.10 - 62.60	-	9.5	- - -
UTE	Mail order	628 - 498	579	580 - 565	12	3.1	35.07 45.57 - 47.86c
IE-POULENC	Chemicals	83.70 - 48.50	65	69.50 - 67.50	10	9.1	14.02 - 5.83 - 6.34
CO	Investm. Compl.	384 - 137.40	350	354 - 343	-	7.1	(not relevant)
ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1221	1685	1785 - 1680	19	1.5	71.76 75.28 - 57.48

(b) Tax credit not included

C: Consolidated.

- 12 Month - Stock		Sle.		3 p.m.		Prev		Close	
Nigh.	Low.	Div In S.	Ydg.	P/E	100s.	Nigh	Low	Out	Close
9-16 1-44 CityInv wrl	70	17-32	14	12-32	+1-32				
22-23 CityInv pf 2	8.0	65	23	14					
12-13 CityInv pf 19	18	9	134	11	14				
42-46 Clarke I.	5.4	8	34	334	334	334	334	334	334
19 11 ClarkOil	4.6	7	9	134	134	134	134	134	134
47-49 ClevCo	2.7	1.7	5	544	544	544	544	544	544
23-24 ClevCo	1.8	8.7	7	103	214	214	214	214	214
23-26 ClevCo pf 12	18	10	214	214	214	214	214	214	214
14-16 CleveP	6.4	9	1	254	254	254	254	254	254
15-16 CleveP	4.9	9	132	124	124	124	124	124	124
13-14 CleveP pf 1	5.6	5	73	104	104	104	104	104	104
16 14 CleveP pf 1	5.6	5	1	104	104	104	104	104	104
24-26 CleveP	3.9	4.3	3	23	106	106	106	106	106
20 16 CleveP pf 13	8.3	8.3	1	229	229	229	229	229	229
26-27 CleveP pf 19	6.4	9	1	186	186	186	186	186	186
14-16 CleveP pf 4	4.6	13.3	82	86	86	86	86	86	86
49-51 CocaCl	1.7	4.6	58	374	374	374	374	374	374
24-26 Colen	.92	4.06	17	234	234	234	234	234	234
12-14 Colen	4.4	4.9	7	474	474	474	474	474	474
7-8 Coloco	3	5	356	344	344	344	344	344	344
25-26 ColPai	1.1	3.0	10	145	206	206	206	206	206
16-18 ColPai	.72	6.4	7	46	114	114	114	114	114
17-18 ColPai	2.8	2.8	7	154	154	154	154	154	154
24-26 ColPenn	1.5	3.8	16	264	264	264	264	264	264
22-24 ColSt	1.45	7.4	7	3	196	196	196	196	196
31 29 ColSt	1.68	6.7	3	24	24	24	24	24	24
33-36 ColGas	2.34	8.3	8	81	204	204	204	204	204
63 57 ColGas pf 53	4.2	9.7	3	576	576	576	576	576	576
26-28 ColGas pf 22	9.2	8	162	164	164	164	164	164	164
47-49 ColGas pf 50	9.8	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
23-25 ColGas pf 22	2.2	2.2	2	264	264	264	264	264	264
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47-49 ColGas pf 50	2.2	2.2	2	264	264	264	264	264	264
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23-25 ColGas pf 50	2.2	2.2	2	264	264	264	264	264	264
47-49 ColGas pf 50	2.2	2.2	2	264					

Exports Gain in Month in W. Germany

Trade Surplus Widens Despite Strong Mark

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 23 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's trade surplus widened in February and its current account moved into surplus despite the strength of the deutsche mark, figures released today by the statistics ministry show.

The country's trade surplus was 50 billion deutsche marks in January, against 1,289 billion DM in January and 273 billion DM a year earlier.

The current account posted a preliminary surplus of 500 million DM, compared with a deficit of 23 million DM the previous month and a deficit of 59 million DM in February, 1977.

Exports rose to 21,362 billion DM from 21,312 billion in January and 20,982 billion a year ago.

Imports totalled 18,765 billion DM down from 19,414 billion in January but up from 18,262 billion in February, 1977.

The results brought the trade surplus for the first two months of the year to 45 billion DM, 52 per cent below the 47.75-billion DM surplus a year earlier.

The current account shows a preliminary surplus of 277 million DM so far, compared with a deficit in the first two months of 57 of 438 million DM.

Exports in the two-month total totalled 42,379 billion DM, 48 per cent from 40,774 billion DM a year earlier, while imports totalled 38,179 billion DM, 58 per cent from 38,068 billion DM.

Taxes Italian Style: Declare Less, Pay Less

ROME, March 23 (AP-DJ)—One-third of privately employed Italians avoid paying sales taxes—and probably personal income taxes—a Finance Ministry study shows. And those who do pay very little, the study indicated.

The ministry last year counted 2.65 million sales-tax payers, of which 57 per cent said that their gross turnover was less than 12 million lire (about \$14,000).

The group included 900,000 retail dealers. But various official censuses put the total of such dealers at 1.5 million.

Furthermore, the actual average turnover per outlet is calculated at 54 million lire a year, while only 10 per cent of the returns submitted showed turnover of more than 50 million lire.

The ministry got 250,000 returns from doctors, lawyers, writers, engineers and other "professionals" but professional associations indicate that there are at least 500,000 registered in their various groups. Of those reporting, almost 80 per cent said their gross income was less than 12 million lire a year.

Restaurant and hotel owners reporting totalled 175,000, while a recent government census put the number of such licensed at more than 200,000.

According to the national retailers association, 42 per cent of retail dealers do not keep any accounts—and thus evidently void all taxes—while 47 per cent do not keep stock inventories.

No money value was placed on the amount of taxes not paid as a result of evasion. But government figures permitted a private calculation covering the commercial sector. This showed that those reporting paid just over 4 trillion lire in taxes, while figures from the retailers association showed that the total should have been about 8.4 trillion lire.

The difference almost equals the overrun that the state deficit showed last year—20 trillion lire, against the 14.5-trillion-lire goal.

e Beers Adds Surcharge of 40% at Next Diamond Sale

LONDON, March 23 (AP-DJ). De Beers Consolidated Mines, giant miner and marketer of diamonds, will impose a 40-per-cent surcharge at its upcoming Tuesday, a company spokesman said today.

De Beers, the South African company that markets diamonds most of the world's major centers through its central selling organization in London, had a public alarm about diamond speculation three weeks when it cautioned that dealers were driving up the market to cutting centers to levels not justified by demand.

De Beers, carrying its warning one step further last Friday, said the central selling organization would be obliged to take action to ensure that the miners, for whom it acts, receive the benefit of the current market prices.

It said it would announce "immediately prior" to each sale how it would impose a surcharge.

Problems in Israel, industry sources said, the probability with Israel's diamond industry, one of the largest centers in the world for cutting and polishing rough stones into the fine gems that adorn jewelry in Israel," said source, "are trying to corner the market." These speculators, did, offer more than a few rough stones and boarding them in an effort to manipulate the market" by others to pay higher for a dwindling supply.

De Beers and other producers have not been sharing in

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Natomas Finds New Oil in Indonesia

Natomas has discovered a new oil field in its 53-per-cent-owned concession off the coast of Indonesia. One exploratory well flowed at a combined rate of 2,330 barrels daily and a second flowed 4,425 barrels daily. Completion of the wells confirmed existence of sufficient reserves to proceed with construction of a permanent production platform in the new area, Natomas says. Present plans call for drilling of additional wells and start-up of oil production in early 1979.

Montedison Finds Oil and Gas

Montedison has found high-quality oil and gas traps in a test drilling off the coast of southern Sicily. However, a company spokesman says it is too early to determine the commercial significance of the find and tests are continuing. Initial tests show an API gravity rating between 55 and 63, making the oil one of the highest crudes in the world. There is a particularly high demand for such oils because of the ease of refining them. There was no indication when production might start or what volumes might be available. The announcement of the tests follows a Montedison report that it plans to float

Grains Seen Complicating GATT Round

Wheat Trade Talks Fail to Reach Accord

By Bhushan Bahree

GENEVA, March 23 (AP-DJ)—The world's major wheat exporting and importing nations today broke off talks after six weeks, unable to agree on any of the essential elements of a convention that would control international wheat trading.

This failure casts a shadow on other talks aimed at liberalizing world trade under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), where negotiators are in the final bargaining phase and are having a hard time narrow-

ing differences in the agriculture sector.

The failure of the wheat talks, at the very least, will complicate matters, and may in fact threaten overall progress, GATT sources said. Negotiators at the GATT talks already are hard pressed for time trying to produce an overall agreement for liberalizing world trade in the 1980s by the July 15 deadline.

One reason for such a view is that the wheat conference decided that negotiations should resume by next September. Trade sources said that it was unlikely that the world's major nations would agree to new GATT rules on agricultural trade but exclude grains to be taken up later by a separate conference. "I think they will have to make the overall policy decisions in the GATT talks even if these result in a formal solution later" at the grain talks, one source said.

At any rate, the wheat conference today adopted a resolution setting up a 12-nation interim committee to draft a new wheat agreement and to recommend a date for resuming the talks. Arthur Dunkel, conference chairman, told reporters that the committee probably would begin meeting in May.

Meanwhile, the International Wheat Council has extended the current agreement, which was due to expire at the end of June, for another year. This pact, however, has no economic provisions and has had minimal impact on regulating wheat trade.

Price Range Not Discussed

After six weeks of talks, Mr. Dunkel admitted that the meeting did not get far enough to even discuss issues such as world market prices for wheat, or the price range that any stabilization pact would seek to enforce.

He said there was a narrowing of differences during the talks, but there was no agreement on such major elements of any pact as stocks, the part of developing nations in financing such stocks and the possibility of including coarse grains like oats, barley and maize in the agreement.

One of the major differences still outstanding is between the United States and Canada on one hand and the European Economic Community on the other.

The United States and Canada, with annual foreign wheat sales of 30 and 17 million tons, are the world's biggest exporters, want the new agreement restricted to wheat and stabilization done through reserve stocks and a system of indicator prices.

When wheat prices rise to certain levels, the stocks would be

released, when prices drop, wheat would be bought.

The U.S.-proposed stocks, na-

tionalized but internationally coordinated, would total 30 million tons.

The EEC claims indicator prices are ineffective. It also in-

sists a wheat agreement must in-

clude secondary grains such as

barley and maize, the market

price must be kept between fixed

minimum and maximum levels,

and both exporters and importers

must give firm supply and pur-

chase commitments.

Mr. Dunkel said that on food aid, most participants acknowledg-

ed that this should be raised to 10 million tons a year from 4.25 million currently.

Curtiss Sets Off Boardroom Fight For Kennecott

WOODRIDGE, N.J., March 23 (Reuters)—Curtiss-Wright said today it is soliciting proxies for the election of a slate of 17 directors at the May 2 annual meet-

ing. Meanwhile, the International Wheat Council has extended the current agreement, which was due to expire at the end of June, for another year. This pact, however, has no economic provisions and has had minimal impact on regulating wheat trade.

Curtiss-Wright Said

The company said it believes the underlying value of Ken-

necott's stock is substantially greater than the market price

during recent periods and Curtiss-Wright's purchases in recent

months of 3.25 million shares,

about 8.9 per cent of Kennecott

stock, for almost \$77 million

reflects its confidence in that belief.

Yesterday, Kennecott filed suit

in federal court charging that the paper Curtiss-Wright filed

with the Securities and Exchange

Commission in connection with

the Kennecott share purchases

was false and misleading and

that Curtiss-Wright's conduct in

the stock purchases was de-

ceptive.

Philips' Net Rises 12.8% for Year, Dividend Raised

EINDHOVEN, The Netherlands, March 23 (AP-DJ)—NV Philips' net earnings rose 12.8 per cent in 1977 on a 2.4-per-cent gain in sales, the company said today.

Net earnings for the world-

wide manufacturing concern rose

to 634 million guilders (about

\$200.8 million), or 3.43 guilders a

share, from 561 million guilders or 3.08 guilders a share.

Sales rose to \$1.16 billion guilders in the year from 30.45 bil-

lion.

The company proposed a final

1977 dividend of 1.16 guilders, up

from one guilder last year, for a

total payment for the year of 1.70

guilders compared with 1.60 guilders a year earlier.

The company's operating profit,

however, fell to \$21 billion guilders from \$22 billion the previous

year and pre-tax profit fell to

1.18 billion guilders from 1.22 billion.

Stocks Mixed In Uneventful NYSE Trade

Short-Covering Cited Before 3-Day Weekend

NEW YORK, March 23 (Reuters)—New York Stock Exchange Prices finished mixed in a generally uneventful session, paying only scant attention to a hefty jump in mid-March auto sales reported by the nation's largest manufacturers.

Analysts said investors were re-

luctant to make any commitments

ahead of the extended Easter

holiday weekend amid lingering

concern about some unresolved is-

sues.

Ranking high among these is-

sues this week was inflation and

growing market concern the gov-

ernment might move closer to wage/price controls to bring it under

control, the analysts said.

Although Mr. Miller stressed

once again his deep concern

about the recent acceleration in

inflation, he said he has been re-

laxed to find within the top

reaches of the Carter adminis-

tration "rather uniform aware-

ness of this danger of inflation

and a willingness to give priority

to a higher priority."

Opposite Controls

Mr. Miller later listed some

more "harsher" measures.

After ruling out wage-price con-

trols, which both he and Presi-

dent Carter have repeatedly said

they oppose, the Fed chairman

noted that the government could

move to cut federal spending

sharply, in areas that might

prove unpopular, and that it

could lift or ease import restric-

tions that currently protect U.S.

industry. "If industries won't

cooperate, maybe we have to

give them some competition," he

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 23

When doing business in Holland, use the bank that knows the business inside out.

Get in touch with NMB.
The bank that knows the business
inside out.

As at 31-12-1977	(in millions of Dutch guilders)
Balance Sheet Total	27,258
Deposits	25,740
Loans	15,879
Risk-Bearing Capital	1,039



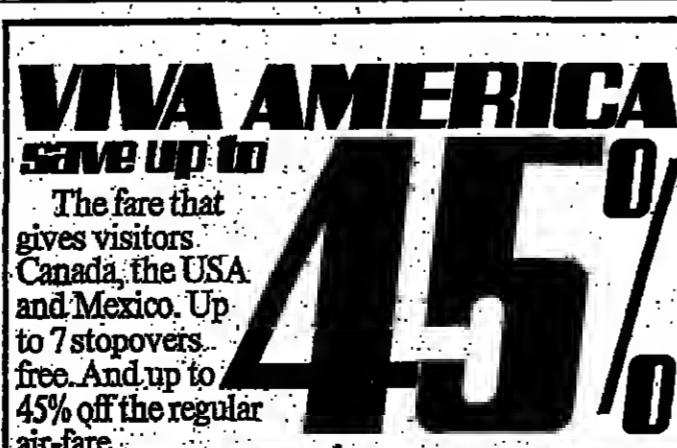
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NMB Bank has a full branch office and jointly owns a Trust Company and a Finance Company in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. In Zürich NMB (Schweiz) A.G. is at your service.

As a member of the Inter-Alpha Group of Banks we have joint repre-

Group of Banks we have joint representative offices in Hong-Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, São Paulo and Teheran.

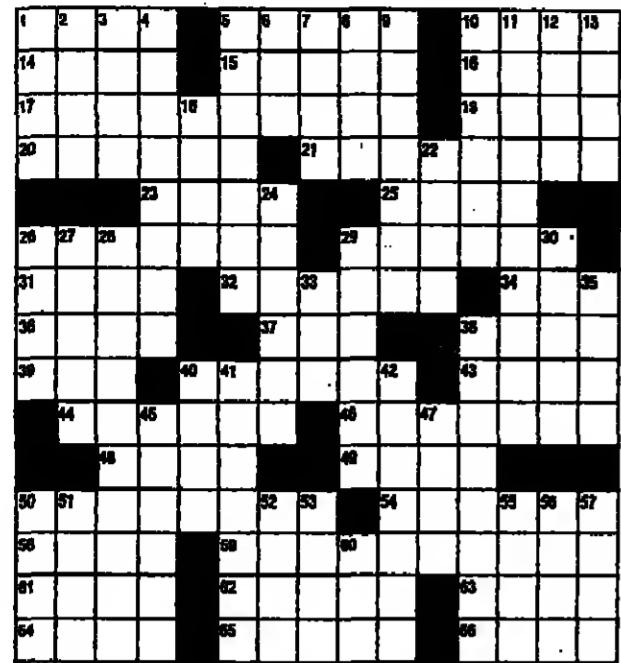
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straat 2, Amsterdam.
ephone: 020-5433184, telex: 14216 nmba nl.
hone: 020-5433658, telex: 14034 nmbno nl.



Contact your travel agent for details.



CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Scotch companion
- 5 Spice for baked ham
- 10 Slept at
- 14 Seed covering
- 15 Poe's "To"
- 16 Rhyme scheme
- 17 Vendition of larcies and penates
- 18 Use a swizzle stick
- 20 Main course in U.S.
- 21 Hungry as a bear
- 23 She "ain't what she used to be"
- 25 Light bulb, in comic strips
- 26 Beau or fan
- 27 Gets the news
- 31 "I am a stranger, and ye took me in"
- 32 Congressman's home-going time
- 34 How some like it
- 36 Cupid's missile
- 37 Macagni opera, for short
- 38 Like Suckling's "fond lover"
- 39 Offering at the Utzif
- 40 Petty prince
- 43 Word in a Stein line
- 44 Goes after flounder
- 45 Users of 45 Down
- 48 Word with beer or fast

DOWN

- 49 Rushed around
- 50 Number the sheets in a book
- 51 Half a decade
- 52 Bulbul's rival
- 53 Schoolroom stoole
- 54 Porter
- 55 "— Ben Jonson!"
- 56 Prof's concoction
- 58 Inspires reverential fear
- 59 Lead, heavy and bit
- 60 Nickname for a roast host
- 61 Prof who cries wolf
- 62 His screams for teams he esteems
- 63 Hugo's "Miserables"
- 64 Ocelo V.I.P.
- 65 "Spartacus" sculptor
- 66 Napoleon and Wellington
- 67 Nobelist in Medicine; 1944
- 68 Spy who was not afraid to die
- 69 A Levy who loved a Murphy sheet
- 70 Maternity
- 71 Clothing
- 72 Slayer of Custer
- 73 Puts up
- 74 Rival of Ammeris
- 75 Rumpelstiltskin
- 76 Double-up betting system
- 77 Syria, Lebanon, Israel etc
- 78 DeSoto or Hudson
- 79 Hardy's "Pure Woman"
- 80 Like over 1,300 of Edison's inventions
- 81 Indo-Chinese group
- 82 Device used on laws
- 83 Word with bank, choice or party
- 84 Trap for mackerel
- 85 Monkey puzzle, e.g.
- 86 Size of type
- 87 Confess or profess
- 88 South Sea Islands food
- 89 Abbreviation for a list of names
- 90 Vehicle for hack work
- 91 Actor Bates
- 92 Item sent to a D.J.
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Pele's Magic Replaced By Soccer's Budding Appeal to U.S. Fans

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI)—The magical name of Pele will be missing when the North American Soccer League begins its 12th season on March 31, but hopes are high that the United States no longer needs the game's most famous player.

Olive Toye of the Chicago Sting said: "The crowds went out to see Pele in 1975 and 1976 but in 1977 they went to see soccer." His retirement will have no effect whatsoever."

Last season was the NASL's most successful to date. League attendance reached almost 3.2 million, an average of more than 12,500 a game and an increase of 31 per cent on the previous year.

"As go the New York Cosmos, so goes the league—that's the belief here and the Cosmos had a magnificent year. Sparked to a large extent by the acquisition of West Germany's Franz Beckenbauer, the flagship club's attendance jumped 50 per cent to an average 34,000 a game—a respectable figure even by European standards. Season-ticket sales for this year already are around the 20,000 mark. Last year at this time, the Cosmos had sold 3,000."

There will be some new names, names like the Colorado Caribous, the Detroit Express, the Memphis Rogues, the Houston Hurricanes, the Philadelphia Fury and the New England Tea Men.

These are the six new teams added to the NASL in the offseason, bringing the total number of clubs to 24. Four other clubs switched cities in sweeping changes across the league from Connecticut to Hawaii. The entry fee for each new club was \$1 million. Only a few years ago, a franchise fee with the National Football League," said Woosnam.

Although no club has turned a profit yet, that is expected to change.

There has been a top-to-bottom restructuring of the league for the new season. The NASL will now be divided into two conferences: the National and American. Each of the conferences includes three divisions: eastern, central and western.

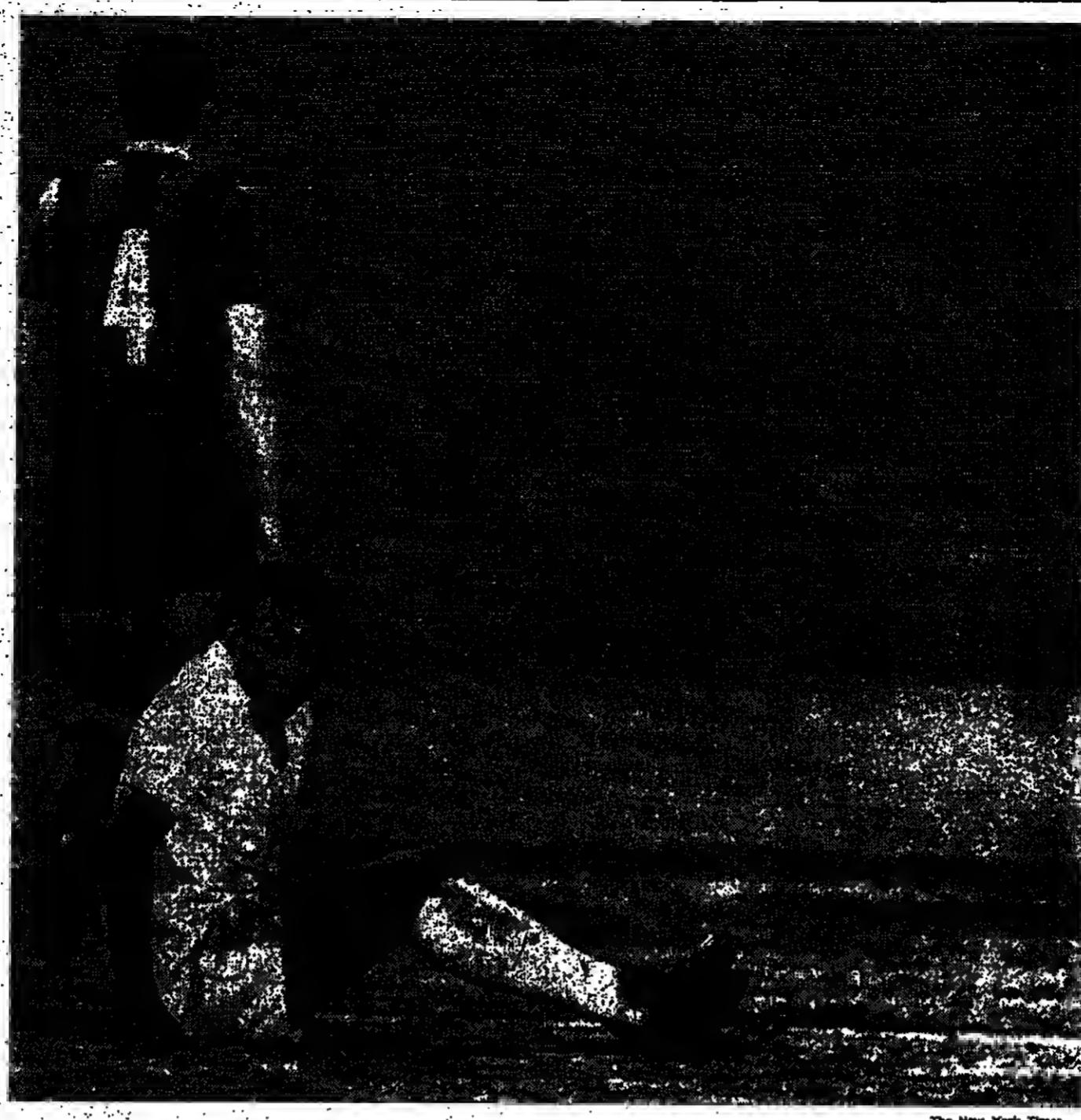
According to a source, the league's success has been due to the competition of two nationwide conferences.

The Portland Timbers inaugurate the season with a friendly against California.

Moshe Dayan, general manager of the Atlanta Kickers, said: "Most of our league's structure and format has been based on the experiences of other professional leagues, particularly the National Football League," said Woosnam.

"We believe that an outstanding opportunity exists for our league to emulate their success. A key ingredient in their success has been the competition of two nationwide conferences."

The Portland Timbers inaugurate the season with a friendly against California.



The New York Times
Pele will sit in the stands, not on the field, when the U.S. soccer league season opens on March 31.

leading attractions for the Cosmos and they have been joined by England's Dennis Tueart, already showing the scoring touch in pre-season friendlies, as well as by the Yugoslav Vladislav Bogicvic.

Ranks to Play

Gordon Banks, once the world's greatest goalkeeper, settled contract problems with Fort Lauderdale and, at 38, is ready for another season between the posts; Derek Smethurst and Rodney Marsh will lead Tampa Bay; tempestuous George Best appears ready for another season with Los Angeles; home-grown goalscorer Shep Messing, after irreconcilable differences with the Cosmos management, will be with Oakland.

It also is a season that will feature rock superstar Mick Jagger, Paul Simon, Peter Frampton and Rick Wakeman. All are part of a 20-man ownership group of the Philadelphia club. So if the going gets sharky, there will always be a way to pack the house.

Hedberg, Nilsson Can 'Take It'

HA Meat Grinder Churns Out 2 Superstars

said Nilsson, the center, who in four seasons has produced the highest points-per-game and assists-per-game averages in the WHA's seven-season history. He is second in league scoring with 119 points, including 85 assists, in 66 games.

"I want to explain to everyone about the salary," said Hedberg, the right wing with the highest goals-per-game and goals-per-season averages. He is fourth in scoring and leads in goals with 56 in 68 games.

What he explains is that the Rangers will pay each of them \$600,000 a year next season. And the season after that will be the option year at the same rate of pay. Thus, they will be free agents again after two years. About half the \$1.2 million each receives will be a bonus.

"We only wanted to sign for two years so that the Rangers could then offer us what they thought we were really worth," explained Hedberg. "We know the only reason we're getting this much money is because we're free agents now."

They will have the highest yearly income ever in New York hockey, if not all professional hockey, but will not take it in the lump sum. Under Canadian law, Hedberg explained, he can't be paid a crazy salary and I don't think it's worth that much."

He is right. The next time they are cast in a regular-season game, it will be at Madison Square Garden.

"I don't care if I don't get a crazy salary and I don't think it's worth that much."

IFA Suspends 10 Players, 2 Clubs for Misconduct

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—An Italian semifinalist of European League Champions has been fined 5,000 Swiss francs (\$2,800) by the European Football Association for spectator misconduct during the club's quarterfinal tie with Ajax, Amsterdam, in Turin. On March 15, when Juventus were accused of abusing the referee in the quarterfinal round against the game Zurich club.

Other three-match suspensions were imposed on England international John Giddens, of Aston Villa, sent off the field after attacking an opponent in the UEFA match against Barcelona in Spain on March 15 and on Werner Kreiss of the Austrian club SVW Innsbruck, for a similar incident the same day in the league champions game against Borussia Moenchengladbach.

One-match suspensions were imposed on Rodolfo Ferreira (FCO Oporto), Jose Sarr (Austria Memphis Vienna), Mario Boljet (Hajduk Split), Bruno Pesssey (SVW Innsbruck) and Francisco Aguilar (Atletico Madrid).

Australia Bars S. Africa Tour

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Joy Lord, Australian Rugby Union official, said here that Australia's projected tour of South Africa next year is off for political reasons.

"Our government will not let us go," Lord said at a meeting of the International Rugby Board. But Danie Craven of the South African Rugby Board refused to accept Australia's decision for two games and

NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

*Philadelphia 29 14 11 204
New York 29 21 13 204
Boston 28 21 14 204
Buffalo 28 20 15 204
New Jersey 28 20 15 204

Central Division

Midwest Division

Washington 28 21 13 204
New Orleans 28 21 13 204
Cleveland 28 21 13 204
Milwaukee 28 21 13 204
Houston 28 20 14 204

WEASTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Denver 28 19 12 198
Milwaukee 28 24 5 202
Chicago 28 24 5 202
Cleveland 28 24 5 202
Kansas City 28 23 6 201

Pacific Division

Portland 28 19 7 195
Phoenix 28 20 5 195
Seattle 28 20 5 195
Los Angeles 28 20 5 195
Golden State 28 20 5 195

*Clinched division title

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Seattle W, Buffalo 82 (Holl 2, Miller 18, Wilson 14, Long 12, McNamee 10, Smith 10); Portland 82 (Fry 12).

New Angeles 134, Houston 108 (Anderson 17, Nixon 14, Murphy 10, Bradbury 14).

Washington 124, New Orleans 108 (Gordon 20, Dandridge 20, Watts 21, Green 21).

New Jersey 105, Chicago 98 (King 21, Williamson 20, Glazier 21, Johnson 21).

Boston 105, Cleveland 99 (Graig 24, Washington 18, Russell 23, Choate 18).

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